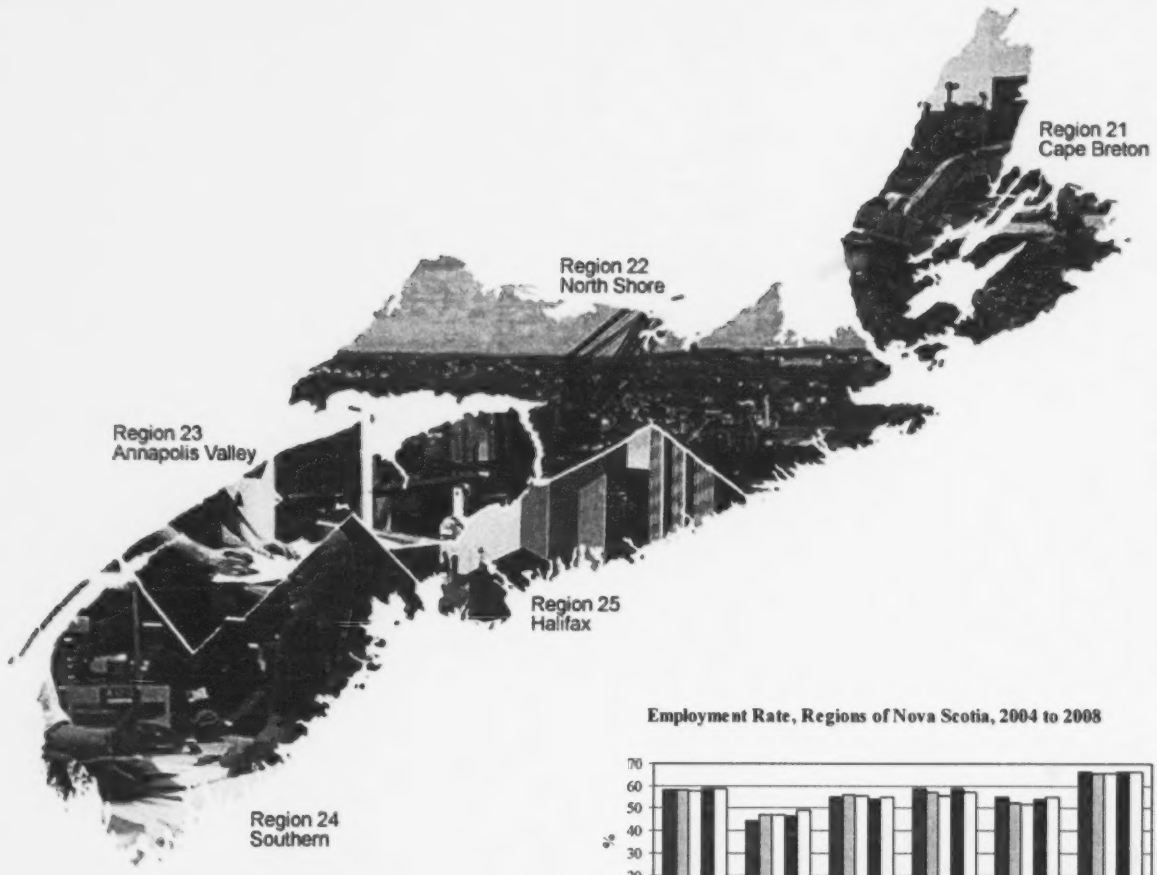
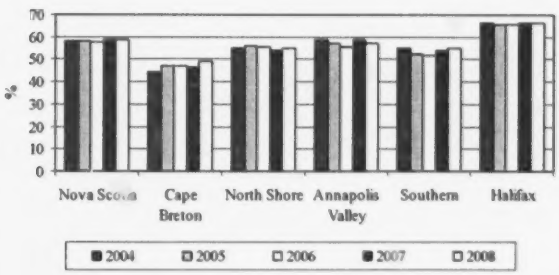
Labour Market Monthly

November 2009



Employment Rate, Regions of Nova Scotia, 2004 to 2008



NOVA SCOTIA

Finance

Economics and Statistics

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Nova Scotia
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ISSN 1718-5521 (Online)

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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutionalised residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys; and 3) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2009

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 6, 2009
February	March 13, 2009
March	April 9, 2009
April	May 8, 2009
May	June 5, 2009
June	July 10, 2009
July	August 7, 2009
August	September 4, 2009
September	October 9, 2009
October	November 6, 2009
November	December 4, 2009
December	January 2010

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-X; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – November 2009

(December 2009 will be released January 2010)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

There were no references to Nova Scotia labour market conditions in *The Daily* release by Statistics Canada regarding the change in employment for October 2009 over September 2009.

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In Nova Scotia November 2009, labour force increased 0.5% over October 2009 to 502,300 and increased 2.1% over November 2008. Employment increased 0.3% (1,500) over October 2009 to 454,800 and increased 0.3% over November 2008. Unemployment increased 1.7% over October 2009 to 47,500 and increased 23.4% over November 2008. The unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points over October 2009 to 9.5%.

In Canada November 2009, labour force increased 0.4% over October 2009 to 18.4 million and increased 0.8% over November 2008. Employment increased 0.5% (79,100) over October 2009 to 16.9 million and declined 1.5% over November 2008.

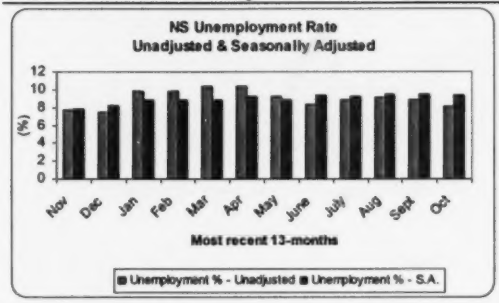
Unemployment declined 0.8% over October 2009 to 1.6 million and increased 34.5% over November 2008. Unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points over October 2009 to 8.5%.

On a three-month moving average basis, unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in November 2009 decreased by 0.4 percentage points over the previous month to 6.4 percent. The Halifax CMA has the sixth lowest unemployment rate east of Winnipeg. The lowest unemployment rate, 4.0 percent, was in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, while the highest rate, 11.6 percent, was in Windsor, Ontario.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

Trend –Year to Date (January – November)

Nova Scotia's labour market continues to exhibit resilience so far in 2009. Employment has remained unchanged from January to November of 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. The monthly results from the November Labour Force Survey were positive, keeping the employment growth at zero for the year so far.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

The positive November employment results failed to compensate for Nova Scotia's growth in labour force this year: up 1.6 percent. The labour force participation rate (January - November) increased 0.7 percentage points to 64.6 percent of the working age population.

As labour supply growth continued to exceed employment growth, the number of unemployed workers rose from 37,700 to 45,800 up 21.3 percent from January to November this year over the same period in 2008.

The average unemployment rate for the first ten months of 2009 increased 1.5 percentage points to 9.2 percent, well above the annual average of 7.7 per cent for 2008. The current unemployment rate (November 2009) stands at 9.5 per cent seasonally adjusted.

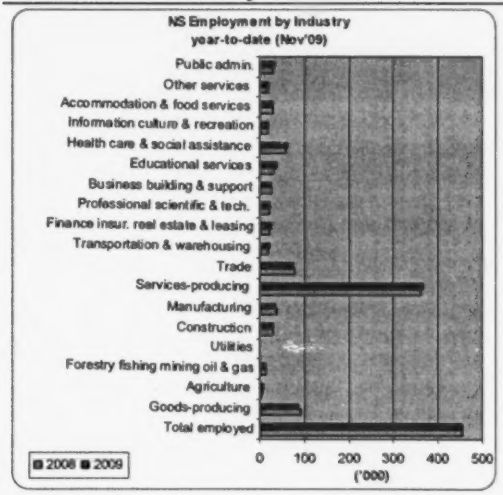
Full-time jobs accounted for all of the employment growth for the first eleven months of 2009, increasing by 0.2 percent over the same period last year. At the same time, part-time employees dropped 1.1 percent. Full-time employment results have continued for several months, suggesting labour hoarding by employers.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Average Year-to-date (Seasonally adjusted data)

	Jan-Nov 2008	Jan-Nov 2009
Population ('000)	768.5	772.4
Labour Force ('000)	490.8	498.8
Employment ('000)	453.1	453.0
Full-time ('000)	370.4	371.3
Part-time ('000)	82.7	81.8
Unemployment ('000)	37.7	45.8
Unemployment (percent)	7.7	9.2
Participation (percent)	63.9	64.6
Employment (percent)	59.0	58.7

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

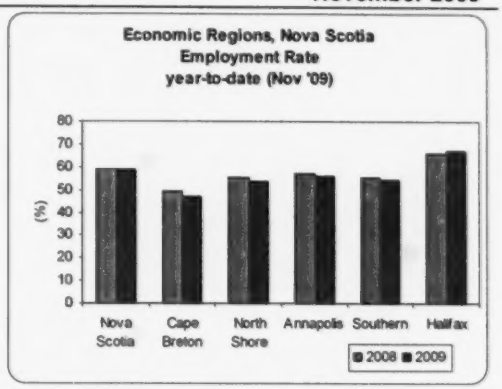
Employment growth continues to be concentrated in the service sector with a 1.5 percent increase, spread across education, professional/technical services, public administration, finance, insurance, real estate, transportation, warehousing, health care, social assistance, and a slight increase for accommodation and food services. Many of these service- based sectors are less exposed to global market conditions , though the global credit crunch can also be seen in the fall in employment for support business services (call centres): minus 8.8 per cent. Unlike other service industries, retail and wholesale trade employment (the largest component of the service sector), fell by 3.2 percent. This decline reflects the 1.8 percent decrease in retail sales for the first nine months of 2009 over the same period in 2008.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

The goods producing sectors are typically more exposed to the global recession than service industries. Employment losses of 6.0 percent in the goods producing sector are spread across all industries except agriculture. In particular, manufacturing employment is down by 12.6 percent so far this year. Manufacturing employment has fallen for several months as the value of manufacturing shipments declined 17.6 percent (seasonally adjusted) from January to September of 2009. Construction employment is down 3.0 percent, reflecting an 7.7 percent decline in residential capital investments for the first nine months of 2009 over the same period in 2008.

All of the sub-provincial regions reported higher unemployment rates for the first eleven months of 2009 over the same period in 2008 reflecting the trend of labour supply growing at a faster pace than labour demand. The only region to have positive employment growth was HRM. Strong employment growth in HRM may be encouraging more people to look for work, boosting the labour force and unemployment rates. It should be noted that HRM now accounts for about 46 per cent of Nova Scotia's labour market.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving average and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are larger.

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(4th quarter 2009 will be released March 1, 2010)

Year-to-date (January - September)

Year-to-date in 2009, total wages and salaries were $12.0 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented an increase of 1.6 percent over the same period 2008. Canada's total wages and salaries figure of $540.0 billion year-to-date in 2009, decreased only slightly over the same period in 2008. In 2009, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 percent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
January - September

	($millions) 2008	2009
Canada	540,064	539,905
Nova Scotia	11,844	12,030

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Year to date in 2009, $2.6 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries were from the goods producing sector and $9.3 billion were from the service producing sector, representing 20.4 percent and 79.6 percent of the total, respectively. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 43.1 percent and 38.3 percent of the total goods-producing sector, respectively. The greatest contributors in the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries (19.6 percent of the service sector total), public administration (18.0 percent), trade (17.1 percent), and health care and social assistance (16.2 percent).

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
January – September

($thousands – actual)

Industry	*2008*	*2009*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**2,537,569**	**2,567,811**	**1.2**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	224,113	219,387	-2.1
Mining & Oil & Gas	133,598	135,079	1.1
Manufacturing	1,129,258	1,135,920	0.6
Construction	933,313	958,975	2.7
Utilities	117,287	118,450	1.0
All Service Producing	**9,306,119**	**9,334,240**	**0.3**
Trade	1,629,938	1,631,012	0.1
Transportation & Storage	536,694	537,409	0.1
Information & Cultural	295,975	295,040	-0.3
Finance & Real Estate	811,140	809,064	-0.3
Professional & Personal Service	1,819,117	1,833,302	0.8
Educational Services	1,081,509	1,081,219	0.0
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,471,140	1,476,641	0.4
Public Administration	1,660,606	1,670,553	0.6

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Note: Public Administration is total of federal, provincial and local administration.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(October 2009 will be released December 22, 2009)

Year-to-date (January - September)

Year-to-date in 2009, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.7 percent over the same period in 2008 from $710.64 to $729.98 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 1.6 percent, from $808.18 to $821.44 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings year-to-date in 2009 were $91.46 (12.5 percent) less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia, average weekly employment was 390,680 (all employees as reported in SEPH) year-to-date in 2009, a 1.2 percent decrease over the same period in 2008. In comparison, Canada's 2009 average weekly employment was 14.5 million, a decrease of 1.8 percent over the same period in 2008.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
January - September
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
2008 Jan-Aug	808.18	710.64
2009 Jan-Aug[P]	821.44	729.98
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2008 Jan-Aug	14,769,604	395,471
2009 Jan-Aug[P]	14,505,601	390,680

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

Year-to-date in 2009, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased by 0.5 percent over the same period 2008 to $876.52, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 3.4 percent to $704.28. For industries for which data is available, year-to-date average weekly earnings in 2009 ranged from $326.35 in accommodation and food services industries to $1,033.01 in Information and Culture.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
January - September
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2008	2009[P]	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**711.47**	**730.64**	**2.7**
Goods Producing	872.42	876.52	0.5
Construction	824.87	836.87	1.5
Manufacturing	840.71	832.92	-0.9
Service Producing	680.95	704.28	3.4
Trade	534.52	553.17	3.5
Transportation & Warehousing	824.43	815.59	-1.1
Information & Culture	850.84	1033.01	21.4
Finance & Insurance	952.99	1009.58	5.9
Professional, Scientific & Technical	954.28	971.34	1.8
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	574.24	563.02	-2.0
Educational Services	761.21	778.84	2.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	690.04	736.01	6.7
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	449.29	486.74	8.3
Accommodation & Food Services	320.99	326.35	1.7
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	612.00	621.14	1.5
Public Administration	983.40	1004.98	2.2

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(October 2009 will be released December 22, 2009)

Year-to-date (January - August)

Year-to-date in 2009, there were an average of 45,887 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received EI benefits (excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits). This figure is 16.6 percent higher than in the same period 2008. Nationwide, there were 1,071,798 beneficiaries, a 42.1 percent increase over the same period 2008.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
January - August

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Million s
2008 Jan-Aug	754,042	11,379.8	39,351	554.1
2009 Jan-Aug[p]	1,071,798	16,251.8	45,887	657.5

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of $657.5 million has been paid in EI benefit payments year-to-date in 2009. This figure represents 18.7 percent more benefits paid than in the same period in 2008. Nationwide, there was $16.3 billion paid in EI benefit payments year-to-date in 2009, a 42.8 percent increase over the same period in 2008.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

Year-to-date (January - September 2009)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 124,591 public sector employees year-to-date in Nova Scotia in 2009, an increase of 1.0 percent over the average of the same period 2008. The government sector increased 1.4 percent to 116,374 while the business enterprises sector decreased 5.1 percent to 8,218. The federal government figure increased 0.9 percent to 24,114. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 1.1 percent to 10,306 year-to-date in 2009 over the same period 2008.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
January - September

Government	2008	2009	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,907	24,114	0.9
Military	*10,423*	*10,306*	*-1.1*
Provincial General	11,125	10,276	-7.6
Health & Social Services	28,909	30,967	7.1
Universities & Colleges	12,782	12,792	0.1
Local General	17,121	17,628	3.0
School Boards	20,913	20,596	-1.5
Total Government	***114,756***	***116,374***	***1.4***
Government Business Enterprises	***8,656***	***8,218***	***-5.1***
Federal	6,215	5,851	-5.8
Provincial	1,951	1,876	-3.8
Local	490	490	0.0
Total Public Sector	**123,412**	**124,591**	**1.0**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
January – September
($'000)

Government	2008	2009	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	1,164,245	1,246,674	7.1
Military	*512,888*	*513,847*	*0.2*
Provincial General	478,784	480,345	0.3
Health & Social Services	998,629	1,070,252	7.2
Universities & Colleges	437,372	437,883	0.1
Local General	254,214	261,740	3.0
School Boards	587,190	578,283	-1.5
Total Government	***3,920,435***	***4,075,172***	***3.9***
Government Business Enterprises	***244,532***	***251,450***	***2.8***
Federal	190,404	195,857	2.9
Provincial	42,494	43,713	2.9
Local	11,633	11,879	2.1
Total Public Sector	**4,164,969**	**4,326,622**	**3.9**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 3.9 percent year-to-date in 2009 over the same period in 2008 to $4,326.6 million, with 94.2 percent of total public sector wages and

salaries from total government and 5.8 percent from government business enterprises.

Notes from Statistics Canada:

With the March 31, 2009 release, data from the SEPH survey will be produced using a new estimation method. Many series will be affected by this change, most notably average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours. While estimates of total number of employees will not be affected, some shifts in the breakdown by category of worker may occur. Attempts will be made to revise previously released estimates back to 2001 to ensure continuity in data series. Data quality indicators will be incorporated into many of the time series. When the quality of a specific monthly estimate is too unreliable for publication, an 'F' will replace the actual estimate on CANSIM. In cases where the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates the series will no longer be available.

Effective May 29, 2009 revisions were made to 2005 to 2008 federal, provincial and territorial employment and wages and salaries data. An adjustment to the provincial and territorial general government data for 2001 to 2008 was made to exclude struck-off employees and employees on unpaid leave to better conform to the Public Sector Employment Survey's definition of employment. Also, provincial government business enterprise data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from 1999 to 2008 have been revised.

Effective May 29, 2009, 2001 to 2008 data on education, health and social service institutions and local general government from the Survey of Employment Payroll and Hours (SEPH) were revised.

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Annual Change*	Unadjusted Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Annual Change*
Canada								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,072.6	27,433.1	27,463.3	390.7	27,072.6	27433.1	27463.3	390.7
Labour force ('000)	18,302.2	18,382.2	18,448.0	145.8	18,243.8	18300.6	18390	146.2
Employment ('000)	17,131.4	16,794.8	16,873.9	-257.5	17,117.8	16909.4	16924.1	-193.7
Employment full-time ('000)	13,973.8	13,626.1	13,664.7	-309.1	13,820.9	13687.8	13588.5	-232.4
Employment part-time ('000)	3,157.6	3,168.7	3,209.1	51.5	3,296.8	3221.7	3335.6	38.8
Unemployment ('000)	1,170.8	1,587.4	1,574.2	403.4	1,126.1	1391.1	1465.9	339.8
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	8.6	8.5	2.1	6.2	7.6	8	1.8
Participation rate (%)	67.6	67.0	67.2	-0.4	67.4	66.7	67	-0.4
Employment rate (%)	63.3	61.2	61.4	-1.9	63.2	61.6	61.6	-1.6
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	427.4	429.9	430.2	2.5	427.4	429.9	430.2	2.5
Labour force ('000)	253.0	256.0	255.8	3.0	249.2	253.4	251.9	4.2
Employment ('000)	218.3	212.6	215.3	-5.7	215.3	214.8	213.5	-0.5
Employment full-time ('000)	185.5	180.2	181.9	-5.3	182.1	183.1	178.8	-3.3
Employment part-time ('000)	32.8	32.4	33.4	-0.4	33.1	31.7	34.7	-1.4
Unemployment ('000)	34.7	43.4	40.6	8.7	34.0	38.6	38.4	4.6
Unemployment rate (%)	13.7	17.0	15.9	3.3	13.6	15.2	15.2	1.6
Participation rate (%)	59.2	59.5	59.5	0.3	58.3	58.9	58.6	0.6
Employment rate (%)	51.1	49.5	50.0	-1.6	50.4	50.0	49.6	-0.4
Prince Edward Island								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	115.4	116.4	116.4	1.0	115.4	116.4	116.4	1.0
Labour force ('000)	77.9	80.2	80.4	2.5	76.2	79.1	78.4	2.2
Employment ('000)	69.5	70.6	71.0	1.5	67.3	71.6	69.2	1.9
Employment full-time ('000)	58.3	57.1	57.7	-0.6	55.8	57.5	55.4	-0.4
Employment part-time ('000)	11.2	13.4	13.3	2.1	11.5	14.1	13.8	2.3
Unemployment ('000)	8.4	9.6	9.4	1.0	8.9	7.5	9.2	0.3
Unemployment rate (%)	10.8	12.0	11.7	0.9	11.7	9.5	11.7	0.0
Participation rate (%)	67.5	68.9	69.1	1.6	66.0	68.0	67.4	1.4
Employment rate (%)	60.2	60.7	61.0	0.8	58.3	61.5	59.5	1.2
Nova Scotia								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	770.4	773.7	774.1	3.7	770.4	773.7	774.1	3.7
Labour force ('000)	492.1	500.0	502.3	10.2	490.0	498.9	499.9	9.9
Employment ('000)	453.6	453.3	454.8	1.2	452.4	458.4	454.2	1.8
Employment full-time ('000)	372.9	372.4	372.7	-0.2	365.9	375.0	367.4	1.5
Employment part-time ('000)	80.7	80.9	82.1	1.4	86.5	83.4	86.8	0.3
Unemployment ('000)	38.5	46.7	47.5	9.0	37.6	40.5	45.7	8.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	9.3	9.5	1.7	7.7	8.1	9.1	1.4
Participation rate (%)	63.9	64.6	64.9	1.0	63.6	64.5	64.6	1.0
Employment rate (%)	58.9	58.6	58.8	-0.1	58.7	59.2	58.7	0.0

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*
New Brunswick								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	619.4	622.3	622.6	3.2	619.4	622.3	622.6	3.2
Labour force ('000)	401.9	403.6	403.3	1.4	397.0	401.7	398.6	1.6
Employment ('000)	366.8	369.4	367.8	1.0	365.2	373.1	367.0	1.8
Employment full-time ('000)	309.2	312.0	311.9	2.7	306.1	316.4	310.3	4.2
Employment part-time ('000)	57.6	57.4	56.0	-1.6	59.0	56.7	56.7	-2.3
Unemployment ('000)	35.0	34.2	35.5	0.5	31.8	28.6	31.6	-0.2
Unemployment rate (%)	8.7	8.5	8.8	0.1	8.0	7.1	7.9	-0.1
Participation rate (%)	64.9	64.9	64.8	-0.1	64.1	64.6	64.0	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	59.2	59.4	59.1	-0.1	59.0	60.0	58.9	-0.1
Quebec								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	6,395.8	6,458.7	6,465.6	69.8	6,395.8	6,458.7	6,465.6	69.8
Labour force ('000)	4,192.6	4,182.1	4,190.5	-2.1	4,191.5	4,162.8	4,186.8	-4.7
Employment ('000)	3,891.7	3,828.1	3,849.5	-42.2	3,888.8	3,858.1	3,863.9	-24.9
Employment full-time ('000)	3,178.9	3,131.5	3,149.7	-29.2	3,130.5	3,136.3	3,116.5	-14.0
Employment part-time ('000)	712.8	696.6	699.8	-13.0	758.3	721.8	747.5	-10.8
Unemployment ('000)	300.9	354.0	341.0	40.1	302.7	304.6	322.9	20.2
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	8.5	8.1	0.9	7.2	7.3	7.7	0.5
Participation rate (%)	65.6	64.8	64.8	-0.8	65.5	64.5	64.8	-0.7
Employment rate (%)	60.8	59.3	59.5	-1.3	60.8	59.7	59.8	-1.0
Ontario								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	10,571.3	10,707.6	10,717.6	146.3	10,571.3	10,707.6	10,717.6	146.3
Labour force ('000)	7,174.5	7,182.4	7,214.2	39.7	7,145.4	7,151.6	7,184.6	39.2
Employment ('000)	6,662.9	6,513.1	6,540.2	-122.7	6,665.3	6,573.1	6,567.6	-97.7
Employment full-time ('000)	5,418.4	5,268.7	5,290.5	-127.9	5,370.2	5,309.7	5,272.8	-97.4
Employment part-time ('000)	1,244.5	1,244.4	1,249.7	5.2	1,295.1	1,263.4	1,294.8	-0.3
Unemployment ('000)	511.6	669.3	674.0	162.4	480.1	578.4	617.0	136.9
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	9.3	9.3	2.2	6.7	8.1	8.6	1.9
Participation rate (%)	67.9	67.1	67.3	-0.6	67.6	66.8	67.0	-0.6
Employment rate (%)	63.0	60.8	61.0	-2.0	63.1	61.4	61.3	-1.8
Manitoba								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	913.8	926.9	928.0	14.2	913.8	926.9	928.0	14.2
Labour force ('000)	636.2	642.8	642.9	6.7	634.7	640.2	641.8	7.1
Employment ('000)	609.2	605.5	608.6	-0.6	609.0	607.9	609.9	0.9
Employment full-time ('000)	489.2	488.5	491.6	2.4	484.8	489.9	487.3	2.5
Employment part-time ('000)	120.0	117.0	117.1	-2.9	124.2	118.0	122.5	-1.7
Unemployment ('000)	27.0	37.3	34.3	7.3	25.7	32.3	31.9	6.2
Unemployment rate (%)	4.2	5.8	5.3	1.1	4.0	5.0	5.0	1.0
Participation rate (%)	69.6	69.3	69.3	-0.3	69.5	69.1	69.2	-0.3
Employment rate (%)	66.7	65.3	65.6	-1.1	66.6	65.6	65.7	-0.9
Saskatchewan								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	773.1	783.0	783.8	10.7	773.1	783.0	783.8	10.7
Labour force ('000)	540.7	546.8	548.0	7.3	538.1	544.7	546.2	8.1
Employment ('000)	520.3	517.7	519.5	-0.8	520.7	520.6	521.6	0.9
Employment full-time ('000)	427.1	421.2	424.8	-2.3	422.4	423.8	423.7	1.3
Employment part-time ('000)	93.2	96.6	94.7	1.5	98.4	96.8	97.9	-0.5
Unemployment ('000)	20.4	29.0	28.5	8.1	17.4	24.1	24.6	7.2
Unemployment rate (%)	3.8	5.3	5.2	1.4	3.2	4.4	4.5	1.3
Participation rate (%)	69.9	69.8	69.9	0.0	69.6	69.6	69.7	0.1
Employment rate (%)	67.3	66.1	66.3	-1.0	67.4	66.5	66.5	-0.9

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual Change*	Unadjusted			Annual Change*
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09		Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	
Alberta								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	2,818.0	2,887.1	2,891.5	**73.5**	2,818.0	2,887.1	2,891.5	**73.5**
Labour force ('000)	2,105.1	2,127.6	2,138.5	**33.4**	2,098.7	2,115.3	2,134.7	**36.0**
Employment ('000)	2,031.6	1,967.2	1,980.0	**-51.6**	2,025.1	1,966.6	1,979.5	**-45.6**
Employment full-time ('000)	1,693.9	1,618.0	1,618.3	**-75.6**	1,678.5	1,618.3	1,610.3	**-68.2**
Employment part-time ('000)	337.7	349.1	361.7	**24.0**	346.6	348.2	369.2	**22.6**
Unemployment ('000)	73.5	160.5	158.5	**85.0**	73.6	148.7	155.2	**81.6**
Unemployment rate (%)	3.5	7.5	7.4	**3.9**	3.5	7.0	7.3	**3.8**
Participation rate (%)	74.7	73.7	74.0	**-0.7**	74.5	73.3	73.8	**-0.7**
Employment rate (%)	72.1	68.1	68.5	**-3.6**	71.9	68.1	68.5	**-3.4**
British Columbia								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	3,668.1	3,727.5	3,733.6	**65.5**	3,668.1	3,727.5	3,733.6	**65.5**
Labour force ('000)	2,428.1	2,460.8	2,472.0	**43.9**	2,423.0	2,453.0	2,467.0	**44.0**
Employment ('000)	2,307.4	2,257.2	2,267.1	**-40.3**	2,308.6	2,265.2	2,277.7	**-30.9**
Employment full-time ('000)	1,839.3	1,776.5	1,764.8	**-74.5**	1,824.5	1,777.7	1,766.2	**-58.3**
Employment part-time ('000)	468.1	480.7	502.3	**34.2**	484.1	487.5	511.5	**27.4**
Unemployment ('000)	120.6	203.5	204.9	**84.3**	114.3	187.8	189.3	**75.0**
Unemployment rate (%)	5.0	8.3	8.3	**3.3**	4.7	7.7	7.7	**3.0**
Participation rate (%)	66.2	66.0	66.2	**0.0**	66.1	65.8	66.1	**0.0**
Employment rate (%)	62.9	60.6	60.7	**-2.2**	62.9	60.8	61.0	**-1.9**

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Annual Change*	Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Annual Change*
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,043.2	27,397.7	27,432.6	389.4	770.2	773.3	773.7	3.5
Labour force ('000)	18,274.4	18,459.0	18,329.2	54.8	493.0	501.9	498.9	5.9
Employment ('000)	17,206.2	16,963.7	16,911.6	-294.6	457.6	458.2	455.4	-2.2
Employment full-time ('000)	13,954.4	13,871.4	13,667.7	-286.7	371.5	379.6	370.9	-0.6
Employment part-time ('000)	3,251.8	3,092.3	3,243.9	-7.9	86.1	78.6	84.5	-1.6
Unemployment ('000)	1,068.2	1,495.2	1,417.6	349.4	35.4	43.7	43.4	8.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	8.1	7.7	1.9	7.2	8.7	8.7	1.5
Participation rate (%)	67.6	67.4	66.8	-0.8	64.0	64.9	64.5	0.5
Employment rate (%)	63.6	61.9	61.6	-2.0	59.4	59.3	58.9	-0.5
			1230 - Annapolis Valley				**1210 - Cape Breton**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	101.3	101.8	101.9	0.6	115.5	114.8	114.8	-0.7
Labour force ('000)	61.5	62.4	63.4	1.9	65.1	64.6	64.1	-1.0
Employment ('000)	57.8	57.1	57.6	-0.2	56.9	55.8	55.3	-1.6
Employment full-time ('000)	46.5	46.6	47.3	0.8	45.2	46.0	43.8	-1.4
Employment part-time ('000)	11.3	10.4	10.2	-1.1	11.6	9.8	11.5	-0.1
Unemployment ('000)	3.7	5.3	5.8	2.1	8.3	8.8	8.8	0.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	8.5	9.1	3.1	12.7	13.6	13.7	1.0
Participation rate (%)	60.7	61.3	62.2	1.5	56.4	56.3	55.8	-0.6
Employment rate (%)	57.1	56.1	56.5	-0.6	49.3	48.6	48.2	-1.1
			1250 - Halifax County				**Halifax Metro (CMA)**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	318.4	322.1	322.5	4.1	318.4	322.1	322.5	4.1
Labour force ('000)	223.8	230.2	229.1	5.3	223.8	230.2	229.1	5.3
Employment ('000)	213.3	214.5	214.4	1.1	213.3	214.5	214.4	1.1
Employment full-time ('000)	174.3	180.0	176.4	2.1	174.3	180.0	176.4	2.1
Employment part-time ('000)	39.0	34.5	38.1	-0.9	39.0	34.5	38.1	-0.9
Unemployment ('000)	10.5	15.7	14.6	4.1	10.5	15.7	14.6	4.1
Unemployment rate (%)	4.7	6.8	6.4	1.7	4.7	6.8	6.4	1.7
Participation rate (%)	70.3	71.5	71.0	0.7	70.3	71.5	71.0	0.7
Employment rate (%)	67.0	66.6	66.5	-0.5	67.0	66.6	66.5	-0.5
			1220 - North Shore				**1240 - Southern**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	131.4	131.4	131.4	0.0	103.5	103.2	103.2	-0.3
Labour force ('000)	81.3	82.1	81.2	-0.1	61.2	62.6	61.0	-0.2
Employment ('000)	74.5	73.5	73.0	-1.5	55.1	57.4	55.1	0.0
Employment full-time ('000)	61.4	61.0	59.7	-1.7	44.1	46.1	43.7	-0.4
Employment part-time ('000)	13.2	12.5	13.3	0.1	11.0	11.3	11.4	0.4
Unemployment ('000)	6.8	8.6	8.2	1.4	6.1	5.2	6.0	-0.1
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	10.5	10.1	1.7	10.0	8.3	9.8	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	61.9	62.5	61.8	-0.1	59.1	60.7	59.1	0.0
Employment rate (%)	56.7	55.9	55.6	-1.1	53.2	55.6	53.4	0.2

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*
Canada	17,131.4	16,794.8	16,873.9	-257.5	13,973.8	13,626.1	13,664.7	-309.1	3,157.6	3,168.7	3,209.1	51.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.3	212.6	215.3	-3.0	185.5	180.2	181.9	-3.6	32.8	32.4	33.4	0.6
Prince Edward Island	69.5	70.6	71.0	1.5	58.3	57.1	57.7	-0.6	11.2	13.4	13.3	2.1
Nova Scotia	453.6	453.3	454.8	1.2	372.9	372.4	372.7	-0.2	80.7	80.9	82.1	1.4
New Brunswick	366.8	369.4	367.8	1.0	309.2	312.0	311.9	2.7	57.6	57.4	56.0	-1.6
Quebec	3,891.7	3,828.1	3,849.5	-42.2	3,178.9	3,131.5	3,149.7	-29.2	712.8	696.6	699.8	-13.0
Ontario	6,662.9	6,513.1	6,540.2	-122.7	5,418.4	5,268.7	5,290.5	-127.9	1,244.5	1,244.4	1,249.7	5.2
Manitoba	609.2	605.5	608.6	-0.6	489.2	488.5	491.6	2.4	120.0	117.0	117.1	-2.9
Saskatchewan	520.3	517.7	519.5	-0.8	427.1	421.2	424.8	-2.3	93.2	96.6	94.7	1.5
Alberta	2,031.6	1,967.2	1,980.0	-51.6	1,693.9	1,618.0	1,618.3	-75.6	337.7	349.1	361.7	24.0
British Columbia	2,307.4	2,257.2	2,267.1	-40.3	1,839.3	1,776.5	1,764.8	-74.5	468.1	480.7	502.3	34.2

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*
Canada	17,117.8	16,909.4	16,924.1	-193.7	13,820.9	13,687.8	13,588.5	-232.4	3,296.8	3,221.7	3,335.6	38.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	215.3	214.8	213.5	-1.8	182.1	183.1	178.8	-3.3	33.1	31.7	34.7	1.6
Prince Edward Island	67.3	71.6	69.2	1.9	55.8	57.5	55.4	-0.4	11.5	14.1	13.8	2.3
Nova Scotia	452.4	458.4	454.2	1.8	365.9	375.0	367.4	1.5	86.5	83.4	86.8	0.3
New Brunswick	365.2	373.1	367.0	1.8	306.1	316.4	310.3	4.2	59.0	56.7	56.7	-2.3
Quebec	3,888.8	3,858.1	3,863.9	-24.9	3,130.5	3,136.3	3,116.5	-14.0	758.3	721.8	747.5	-10.8
Ontario	6,665.3	6,573.1	6,567.6	-97.7	5,370.2	5,309.7	5,272.8	-97.4	1,295.1	1,263.4	1,294.8	-0.3
Manitoba	609.0	607.9	609.9	0.9	484.8	489.9	487.3	2.5	124.2	118.0	122.5	-1.7
Saskatchewan	520.7	520.6	521.6	0.9	422.4	423.8	423.7	1.3	98.4	96.8	97.9	-0.5
Alberta	2,025.1	1,966.6	1,979.5	-45.6	1,678.5	1,618.3	1,610.3	-68.2	346.6	348.2	369.2	22.6
British Columbia	2,308.6	2,265.2	2,277.7	-30.9	1,824.5	1,777.7	1,766.2	-58.3	484.1	487.5	511.5	27.4

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*
Canada	2,952.8	2,813.2	2,831.3	-121.5	2,586.5	2,375.3	2,381.7	-204.8	12.4	15.6	15.9	3.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.2	34.0	34.2	0.0	27.1	25.9	26.6	-0.5	20.8	23.8	22.2	1.4
Prince Edward Island	13.8	13.9	13.6	-0.2	11.7	11.4	11.0	-0.7	15.2	18.0	19.1	3.9
Nova Scotia	80.5	80.5	82.8	2.3	69.5	68.2	69.5	0.0	13.7	15.3	16.1	2.4
New Brunswick	67.2	60.5	61.6	-5.6	57.6	52.2	51.6	-6.0	14.3	13.9	16.2	1.9
Quebec	653.4	620.3	619.7	-33.7	573.0	532.9	528.9	-44.1	12.3	14.1	14.7	2.4
Ontario	1,128.1	1,068.3	1,075.6	-52.5	958.2	878.3	882.1	-76.1	15.1	17.8	18.0	2.9
Manitoba	114.2	111.1	111.1	-3.1	104.5	98.7	98.1	-6.4	8.5	11.2	11.7	3.2
Saskatchewan	101.2	97.0	96.1	-5.1	93.8	86.6	86.2	-7.6	7.3	10.6	10.2	2.9
Alberta	367.5	352.2	355.1	-12.4	338.3	305.4	307.4	-30.9	7.9	13.3	13.4	5.5
British Columbia	392.7	375.4	381.4	-11.3	352.8	315.9	320.2	-32.6	10.2	15.8	16.0	5.8

15-24 Age Group - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*
Canada	2,864.3	2,706.6	2,745.9	-118.4	2,521.2	2,316.9	2,328.4	-192.8	12.0	14.4	15.2	3.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	31.9	31.3	31.5	-0.4	25.4	24.6	24.9	-0.5	20.1	21.4	20.6	0.5
Prince Edward Island	13.0	13.3	12.7	-0.3	10.9	10.9	10.3	-0.6	16.2	18.0	19.7	3.5
Nova Scotia	76.1	77.9	78.7	2.6	66.6	66.5	67.3	0.7	12.5	14.6	14.5	2.0
New Brunswick	62.4	57.3	57.5	-4.9	54.6	50.0	49.1	-5.5	12.5	12.7	14.6	2.1
Quebec	641.3	597.3	607.0	-34.3	560.7	522.9	519.5	-41.2	12.6	12.5	14.4	1.8
Ontario	1,089.5	1,024.0	1,040.8	-48.7	930.8	857.4	860.4	-70.4	14.6	16.3	17.3	2.7
Manitoba	111.1	107.8	108.4	-2.7	101.6	95.5	95.4	-6.2	8.5	11.4	11.9	3.4
Saskatchewan	97.4	92.9	92.9	-4.5	91.0	83.4	83.9	-7.1	6.6	10.1	9.7	3.1
Alberta	357.9	343.2	344.0	-13.9	330.6	298.4	299.5	-31.1	7.6	13.1	12.9	5.3
British Columbia	383.8	361.5	372.5	-11.3	348.9	307.3	318.2	-30.7	9.1	15.0	14.6	5.5

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia**

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*
Total, all industries	18,243.8	18,300.6	18,390.0	146.2	17,117.8	16,909.4	16,924.1	(193.7)	6.2	7.6	8.0	1.8
Goods-producing sector	4,284.1	4,113.9	4,081.9	(202.2)	4,009.0	3,803.4	3,740.0	(269.0)	6.4	7.5	8.4	2.0
Agriculture	326.8	353.7	327.2	0.4	306.9	335.2	307.7	0.8	6.1	5.2	6.0	(0.1)
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	371.4	341.7	341.3	(30.1)	337.1	301.7	303.1	(34.0)	9.2	11.7	11.2	2.0
Forestry and logging with support activities	56.0	54.7	54.2	(1.8)	47.4	44.4	40.4	(7.0)	15.4	18.8	25.5	10.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	25.7	21.1	22.5	(3.2)	18.7	15.7	16.5	(2.2)	26.8	25.6	26.7	(0.1)
Mining and oil and gas extraction	289.8	265.9	264.6	(25.2)	271.1	241.6	246.2	(24.9)	6.5	9.1	7.0	0.5
Utilities	152.6	151.2	151.8	(0.8)	150.4	149.9	148.9	(1.5)	1.4	-	1.9	0.5
Construction	1,360.3	1,330.7	1,322.7	(37.6)	1,275.7	1,232.8	1,196.6	(79.1)	6.2	7.4	9.5	3.3
Manufacturing	2,073.0	1,936.7	1,939.0	(134.0)	1,938.8	1,783.9	1,783.7	(155.1)	6.5	7.9	8.0	1.5
Durables	1,227.9	1,139.5	1,153.9	(74.0)	1,144.1	1,044.6	1,051.9	(92.2)	6.8	8.3	8.8	2.0
Non-durables	845.1	797.2	785.1	(60.0)	794.8	739.3	731.8	(63.0)	6.0	7.3	6.8	0.8
Services-producing sector	13,620.7	13,726.1	13,815.1	194.4	13,108.7	13,106.0	13,184.1	75.4	3.8	4.5	4.6	0.8
Trade	2,814.1	2,776.0	2,803.0	(11.1)	2,698.3	2,634.6	2,665.5	(32.8)	4.1	5.1	4.9	0.8
Wholesale trade	673.5	665.5	633.4	(40.1)	654.9	638.1	608.2	(46.7)	2.8	4.1	4.0	1.2
Retail trade	2,140.6	2,110.6	2,169.6	29.0	2,043.3	1,996.5	2,057.3	14.0	4.5	5.4	5.2	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	881.2	865.4	858.4	(22.8)	847.9	824.7	823.9	(24.0)	3.8	4.7	4.0	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,081.0	1,157.3	1,164.4	83.4	1,064.2	1,115.0	1,126.3	62.1	1.6	3.7	3.3	1.7
Finance and insurance	780.9	811.5	820.5	39.6	772.3	784.1	795.9	23.6	1.1	3.4	3.0	1.9
Real estate and leasing	300.1	345.8	343.9	43.8	291.9	330.9	330.4	38.5	2.8	4.3	3.9	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,246.0	1,234.5	1,257.3	11.3	1,209.6	1,183.6	1,204.7	(4.9)	2.9	4.1	4.2	1.3
Business, building and other support services	730.8	717.5	710.8	(20.0)	664.8	649.0	640.8	(24.0)	9.0	9.5	9.8	0.8
Educational services	1,263.8	1,270.8	1,320.6	56.8	1,237.2	1,240.0	1,291.8	54.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,967.4	1,992.0	2,004.3	36.9	1,936.6	1,955.0	1,961.8	25.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	0.5
Information, culture and recreation	776.3	826.5	820.2	43.9	730.6	776.5	756.6	26.0	5.9	6.0	7.8	1.9
Accommodation and food services	1,133.1	1,114.7	1,114.5	(18.6)	1,048.5	1,025.7	1,015.5	(33.0)	7.5	8.0	8.9	1.4
Other services	800.9	822.1	819.6	18.7	769.4	781.4	782.0	12.6	3.9	5.0	4.6	0.7
Public administration	926.0	949.3	941.8	15.8	901.7	920.5	915.0	13.3	2.6	3.0	2.8	0.2
Unclassified industries***	339.0	460.5	493.0	154.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nova Scotia - Actual**

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	Change*
Total, all industries	490.0	498.9	499.9	9.9	452.4	458.4	454.2	1.8
Goods-producing sector	105.2	99.5	102.4	-2.8	92.0	88.8	90.1	-1.9
Agriculture	8.3	8.7	8.6	0.3	6.8	7.6	7.5	0.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	14.6	14.5	16.2	1.6	11.0	11.8	12.0	1.0
Forestry and logging with support activities	3.3	2.0	2.7	-0.6	2.7	1.5	2.2	-0.5
Fishing, hunting and trapping	6.7	6.8	8.5	1.8	4.1	5.5	5.3	1.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	4.7	5.7	5.0	0.3	4.3	4.8	4.4	0.1
Utilities	2.8	3.6	4.4	1.6	2.8	3.6	4.4	1.6
Construction	36.9	36.4	35.7	-1.2	33.7	32.1	31.6	-2.1
Manufacturing	42.6	36.3	37.5	-5.1	37.6	33.6	34.7	-2.9
Durables	16.4	17.9	17.4	1.0	13.9	16.2	15.9	2.0
Non-durables	26.3	18.4	20.1	-6.2	23.8	17.4	18.9	-4.9
Services-producing sector	375.3	388.7	383.9	8.6	360.4	369.6	364.1	3.7
Trade	82.3	78.7	78.1	-4.2	79.9	74.8	74.0	-5.9
Wholesale trade	12.7	14.3	11.8	-0.9	12.6	13.5	11.0	-1.6
Retail trade	69.5	64.4	66.3	-3.2	67.3	61.3	62.9	-4.4
Transportation and warehousing	19.2	20.9	19.6	0.4	18.3	20.8	19.5	1.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	21.0	25.8	26.3	5.3	20.2	24.6	25.3	5.1
Finance and insurance	12.3	16.8	17.2	4.9	12.1	16.5	16.9	4.8
Real estate and leasing	8.7	9.0	9.1	0.4	8.1	8.1	8.4	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	24.9	22.3	23.0	-1.9	23.6	21.5	22.2	-1.4
Business, building and other support services	27.4	25.2	23.9	-3.5	25.1	22.0	21.2	-3.9
Educational services	37.7	41.6	41.3	3.6	36.8	40.3	40.6	3.8
Health care and social assistance	61.5	68.8	66.9	5.4	60.9	67.8	65.9	5.0
Information, culture and recreation	19.7	20.0	18.6	-1.1	17.8	18.8	16.7	-1.1
Accommodation and food services	32.0	33.9	33.3	1.3	29.3	29.4	27.9	-1.4
Other services	18.6	18.3	21.9	3.3	18.3	17.4	21.2	2.9
Public administration	31.1	33.2	31.0	-0.1	30.2	32.3	29.7	-0.5
Unclassified industries***	9.4	10.6	13.6	4.2	-	-	-	-

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

**Note: For consistency purposes we are no longer reporting unemployment rates by industry for Nova Scotia due to issues with small sample sizes. In previous versions of this table (Table 4), any zero value (sometimes appearing as a dash) for an unemployment rate should not be considered reliable due to small sample size. Please also note that where the annual change in the unemployment rate has been calculated between two months and one or both contain a zero value, they should also be considered unreliable.

***Note: Due to issues of small sample size labour force and unemployment rate for Unclassified industries are not reported.

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %			*Annual*	Participation Rate - %			*Annual*	Employment Rate - %			*Annual*
	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	*Change**	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	*Change**	Nov'08	Oct'09	Nov'09	*Change**
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	6.4	8.4	8.3	1.9	70.2	68.6	67.8	-2.4	65.7	62.9	62.2	-3.5
Halifax	**4.7**	**6.8**	**6.4**	**1.7**	**70.3**	**71.5**	**71.0**	**0.7**	**67.0**	**66.6**	**66.5**	**-0.5**
Saint John, New Brunswick	5.5	5.4	5.4	-0.1	65.3	67.0	67.1	1.8	61.7	63.4	63.5	1.8
Saguenay	7.0	6.6	6.8	-0.2	60.9	61.9	61.6	0.7	56.6	57.8	57.4	0.8
Quebec	3.6	5.2	4.9	1.3	66.0	65.3	65.4	-0.6	63.6	61.9	62.2	-1.4
Trois-Rivières	6.7	9.2	8.9	2.2	60.1	62.0	61.3	1.2	56.1	56.3	55.8	-0.3
Sherbrooke	6.5	5.7	5.2	-1.3	64.5	64.8	64.4	-0.1	60.3	61.1	61.1	0.8
Montreal	7.2	9.0	8.5	1.3	67.2	67.0	66.7	-0.5	62.4	61.0	61.0	-1.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.6	5.6	5.3	0.7	73.1	72.6	72.0	-1.1	69.8	68.5	68.2	-1.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4.3	5.7	5.3	1.0	73.1	73.4	73.3	0.2	70.0	69.3	69.4	-0.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.6	5.6	5.3	0.7	73.2	72.3	71.5	-1.7	69.8	68.3	67.8	-2.0
Kingston	4.8	6.1	6.3	1.5	65.7	67.0	67.1	1.4	62.5	62.8	62.9	0.4
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	5.7	10.1	9.4	3.7	65.9	64.2	63.2	-2.7	62.2	57.7	57.2	-5.0
Oshawa	7.8	9.2	9.1	1.3	70.0	68.2	66.8	-3.2	64.5	61.9	60.7	-3.8
Toronto	6.7	9.5	8.9	2.2	68.2	68.2	67.8	-0.4	63.7	61.8	61.7	-2.0
Hamilton	6.4	8.1	7.6	1.2	66.2	68.2	67.5	1.3	61.9	62.7	62.3	0.4
St. Catharines - Niagara	7.7	9.4	9.8	2.1	64.5	63.3	63.2	-1.3	59.5	57.3	57.0	-2.5
London	6.6	10.3	8.9	2.3	68.2	66.8	67.0	-1.2	63.7	60.0	61.0	-2.7
Windsor	8.9	12.5	11.6	2.7	65.2	63.6	63.2	-2.0	59.4	55.7	55.8	-3.6
Kitchener	6.0	8.8	8.2	2.2	73.3	71.9	71.1	-2.2	68.9	65.6	65.2	-3.7
Thunder Bay	4.6	7.9	7.3	2.7	62.8	63.9	62.7	-0.1	59.8	58.7	58.1	-1.7
Winnipeg	4.5	6.0	5.3	0.8	70.3	71.0	70.2	-0.1	67.2	66.7	66.5	-0.7
Regina	3.3	5.5	4.8	1.5	72.1	70.6	70.0	-2.1	69.8	66.7	66.6	-3.2
Saskatoon	3.3	4.3	4.0	0.7	72.3	74.5	73.7	1.4	69.9	71.3	70.7	0.8
Calgary	3.7	7.0	7.0	3.3	78.0	77.3	77.0	-1.0	75.2	71.9	71.6	-3.6
Edmonton	3.5	7.8	7.6	4.1	73.2	72.8	72.2	-1.0	70.6	67.1	66.8	-3.8
Abbotsford	5.0	7.8	7.4	2.4	69.5	70.8	70.7	1.2	66.1	65.3	65.5	-0.6
Vancouver	4.3	7.4	7.2	2.9	66.1	67.1	66.7	0.6	63.3	62.1	61.9	-1.4
Victoria	3.4	6.8	7.1	3.7	68.9	67.6	67.7	-1.2	66.6	63.0	62.9	-3.7

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics: *The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.* As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2